

Mrs. McKinley has considerable proprty of her own which she has all along ed to turn over to be used in paying the notes that Gov. McKinley must meet. Her friends have urged her to retain an interest in the property, but she has steadfastly refused to listen to any argument, and yesterday executed a deed to Mr. M. A. Hanna, of this city, patting all of her property in his he thinks best toward settling up the obligations incurred in the Walker in-

Upon being asked if he had anything to say the governor replied: "There is little for me to say about the unfortumate affair. I did what I could to help a friend who had befriended me. The result is known. I had no interest in any of the enterprises Mr. Walker was zarrying. The amount of my indorsements is in excess of anything I dreamed of. There is but one thing for me to do-there is but one thing I would domeet this unlooked-for burden as best I can. I have this day placed in the hands of three well-known gentlemen all the property I own or have an interest in. This will be insufficient to pay my debts. What remains I shall execute my notes for and pay them as fast as I can."

#### SECRETARY FOSTER

Arbitration Tribunal to Assemble in

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary John W. Foster will to-day retire from President Harrison's cabinet and from the administration of our foreign affairs, for the purpose of assuming the active directorship and management of the case of the United States before the international tribunal which is to assemble in Paris, France, for the arbitrament of questions in controversy between the United States and Great Britain in connection with the sealing industries of Behring sea. The meeting of the tribunal to-day will be purely informal, however, an arrangement having been made that the case shall be formally presented at a subsequent meeting, to be held March 3.

Secretary Foster will be accompanied by Senator Morgan, one of the arbitraters; Mr. oHubbard T. Smith and Mr. Francis S. Jones, attaches; Mrs. S. J. Fister, Miss Cockrell, daughter of Scustor Cockrell; Miss Halford, daughter of Private Secretary Halford, and Miss Williams, daughter of Gen. Wil

## JT WORKED JUST RIGHT.

alalon Authorities Having Beer Brought to Their Senses, the Retalia-tory Tells on the Sault Ste Marie Canal are Declared Off by Presidential Procla-WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—As the result

dence between Secretary of Foster and Sir Julien Pauncefote, a new order has been issued by the Canadian government regulating the tolls of the Dominion canals for the on of 1893. The effect of this new order is to abolish the rebate on tolls and the regulation against transshipped goods, thereby removing all crament of the United States has so Zong complained. In accordance with this diplomatic arrangement the presilest has issued a proclamation revok-ing the tolls levied on Canadian vessels or cargoes in the Sault Ste. Marie anal. After reciting the law on this abject and stating that satisfacid cauals, the proclamation concludes:

New therefore, I. Benjamin Harrison, presi lent of the United States of America, by virtue of said act of congress, approved July 26, 1892, 18 hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date hereot, and until further notice, the provisions of my said proclamation of August 16, 1892, are suspended so far as they direct that a toll of twenty cents per ton be levied.collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Marie mani in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations.

The Kansas Senatorial Question Gets In

TOPRKA, Kas., Feb. 22. -The senstorial question has been the absorbing topic to-day. The senate war democrats have joined the Waggoner boom, ept Judge Martin's immediate folwers, for Waggener. The republican London say the populists have agreed to walk into the joint convention and wete for Waggoner if the supreme court decides that the republican house is legal. This will give Waggoner an adtact that he is an annexationist himself. ge over Martin, as he will receive legal votes than the latter.

Totally Annihilated.

riot of a terrible Indian massacre that nek place a few weeks ago on Sorrow court not to render a decision in the case now pending, which will determine morth, also hunting. The story a that a river inlet man molested a house. The general belief that the republicans will be sustained by the suppressed by killing the offending man. A preme court caused the resolution to be adopted. It is believed that it means

#### GHOULS CAPTURED.

Party of Body Snatchers Caught in the Very Act, (While Emerging from a Cometery at Des Moines, Ia., Dragging a Disinterred Corpse After Them with Rope-The Dean of Drake University Among Them.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 24.-A party grave robbers were arrested between and 3 a. m. coming out of the Centre street entrance to Woodlawn cemetery. The party consisted of Dr. J. W. Overton, dean of Drake university medical department; John W. Shafer, of the United States signal office, this city; John E. Sloan, son of liveyman Sloan, and J. W. Martin and W. E. Burris, laborers. They had the corpse of an unknown man in a hack. The arrest was made by officers Morgan and

Bertin. The officers got wind of the probable body-snatching through a hackman who had refused to accompany the party. They went to the cemetery and with Supt. Robinson repaired to the northwest corner, where they found the hack. They covered the hackman with a revolver and made him keep quiet. The grave robbers came up one by one, the last two dragging a corpse by a rope. The officers ordered them to throw up their hands, and all but Shafer did so. He drew a revolver, but soon surrendered. The officers put four of the men and the corpse in the back and one on the seat with the driver and one walked, brought the whole crowd to the city and lodged them all in jail. Overton, Shafer and Sloan gave bonds. The others were released. died last week. The college authorities deny that they have ever taken any but paupers' bodies. The affair has caused a great sensation, as Overton stands high in medical and social circles.

## AN INSURANCE SWINDLE.

A Ten-Thousand-Dollar Policy Paid on Bogus Stiff. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 24.-Nearly a year ago a stranger died in this city, and during his brief illness Dr. King, excounty physician, attended him. The name under which this man was known by the doctor, the detectives and Dr. King refuse to divulge, but it was that of a wealthy man who had his life insured for about \$10,-000. The physician signed the death certificate and it was accepted by the insurance company, and the money was paid to the man's heirs in Chicago. A man saw the heavily-insured person after his alleged death and funeral in Omaha, and notified the insurance company, which at once placed the matter in the hands of detectives. The body was exhumed and was found to be that of the man to whom the insurance policy was issued. A detective has found clews to the supposed dead man in Omaha, and Motires from the State Department to is now endeavoring to ascertain the States' Case Before the Behring Sea

#### MARYLAND VETERANS

Declare Present Pension Laws Adequate if Properly Enforced.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.-The annual encampment, department of Maryland, Grand Army of the Republic, completed its work last night and adjourned sine die.

A resolution was adopted that the resent pension laws are adequate to deter frauds; that every old soldier stands ready to aid in the detection of frauds; that the pensioners, collectively, should not be made to suffer a hardship by failure to detect frauds through the incompetence of persons duly authorized to detect them, and that the body heartily approved the action of the house of representatives in its recent motion on public legislation. The department has 8,601 members and fifty-two posts. Frank Nelson was elected commander.

## A PANACEA.

Allen G. Thurman Presents a Plan to Solve the Financial Problem.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.-Allen G. Thurman has thought of a plan which he thinks will solve the financial problem and dispose of the currency question to the satisfaction of all. His proposition is that silver dollars shall be the basis for national bank circulation. The banks are to be required to deposit in the United States treasury 90 per cent. in such dollars upon which they are to be permitted to issue 100 per cent. of the notes. These would always insure payments and give the banks a profit on their circulation which they do not now enjoy.

Mr. Thurman argues that silver and rold would, with free coinage, and this mendment to the national banking law, be at a parity in twenty-four hours, and the strife between the two metals cease.

The Whole Reading System Hampered by

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 24.—Station agents along the Pennsylvania & Reading systems received notice yesterday not that there shall be no discrimination to sell tickets for points on the Lehigh against American citizens in the use of & Hudson road or to New England via that road, which was more completely blocked by snow than on Wednesday. It is learned that the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie & Poston road, which is depended on by the Reading to carry its New England business, when the Lehigh & Hudson is unable to handle it, has five engines in a snow bank at Danielsville, Pa., and that the road has been shut since Sunday night's storm. It will take several days to open the

> Annexation Sentiment. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 24.-Mr. Tarte aused a stir in parliament by declaring that two-thirds of the counties of Quebec would declare in favor of political union with the United States if the vote was taken now. The sentiment was attributed to the unsatisfactory condition of the country, and he but said his ears are not closed to the

demands for a change. Questions the Jurisdiction of the Court. VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 23.—Stanley TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 24.—The state who arrived here from Balla- senate adopted a resolution declaring a few days ago, brings word that that the supreme court had no jurisdic-tion in the house muddle and, therefore, no right to decide as to the legala few weeks ago on Sorrow ity of the house of representatives. This is regarded as due notice to the supreme ere to hunt otter, and on the islands court not to render a decision in the

an utter disregard of the courts.

#### A MESSAGE FROM STONE.

The Governor Sends a Remarkable Document to the Legislature.

He Uses the Imprisonment of the Clair County Judges as a Basis for a Criticism of the Federal Court -Action Suggested.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—Gov. Stor sent the most remarkable communication to the legislature yesterday morning that has been read in the legislative hall since the war. It relates to the imprisonment of the judges of the ounty court of St. Clair county by order of Judge Philips, of the United States court of the Vestern district of Missouri, and scores the ederal judiciary for interfering with state afairs. The reading of the communication was istened to with the most profound silence. A resolution to print 5,000 copies was adopted. Several resolutions proposing a protest to congress against unwarranted interference on the part of the federal judiciary were offered, and for half an hour the orators were turned loose and the federal courts were denounced in the most emphatic language. Finally the resoluions were all referred to the judiciary commi tee. The same matter was read in the senate and referred to the judiciary committee. Gov. Stone's Message.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA TIVES-I feel constrained to call the attention general assembly to a matter which consider one of great importance. I refer t the imprisonment of county judges under the of the federal courts. To-day the adges of the county court of St. Clair county are imprisoned in a common jail at Kansas City, under the order of the United States circuft court for the Western district of Missouri The offense for which they stand imprisoned i lisobedience to the order of the said circuit court commanding them to levy certain taxes The body was identified as that of on the property of the people, to pay certain William Case, a county charge who judgments rendered in that court against the county on bonds issued ostensibly to aid in the onstruction of a railroad. These bonds were ssued soon after the war, at a time when dis order generally prevailed in that section of the state, where a large number of the taxpayers were disfranchised and denied all voice in determining whether the bonds should be isued, and denied all representation in the conduct of public affairs. The bonds were issue to an irresponsible corporation, estensibly to aid. as I have said, in the construction of a railroad, although not a foot of road has ever bee constructed, and the enterprise has been long since abandoned. The people of the county have always and uniformly maintained that the aw, as it then stood, was not complied with by the de facto authorities then in control of the county in issuing the bonds-that they were raudulently and illegally issued. I am inormed that the first suits in which the legality of the bonds was tested was brought in the state circuit court, and that that court held that the bonds had been issued in contravention of the constitution and laws of the state, and were herefore, void and of no effect. But the ondholders, not content to abide by the decision of the state urt, brought suit on other bonds in the United States court, and that court held the bonds to be commercial paper, valid and binding on the county. Since then a contest has been going on in the federal court be-tween the bondholders and the people, one seeking to enforce, the other to resist, the colection of the bonds. Judgments are rendered against the county on the bonds, and man amuses are then issued to the county judge ommanding them to levy and cause to be col ected sufficient taxes to pay the judgments. am informed that the judgments in said circuit court now standing against St. Clair county ag gregate about \$70,000. Because the judges refused to obey the writ of mandus commanding them to levy a tax to pay these judgments, they have been committed to jail for an indefinite period for contempt. I have thus briefly outlined the history o

this controversy that the general assembly may be advised of the facts, and not because I esteem the greater part of it as being of any es pecial importance to the present consideration For the purposes of the present consideration I do not care to inquire whether the bonds are legal or illegal. My immediate purpose is to call attention to the fact that the county judges f this county are restrained of their liberty, at point remote from their homes, and, I am in formed, will not be permitted to return to dis charge any official duty until they consent to levy the tax required by the the federal court. This they refuse to do. (1) because the people of the county, who regard the bonds as fraudulent, are exasperated at a judicial decree which they regard as vicious and disregardful of all better precedent and of the public right, and therefore forbid it, and (2) because they can not levy so large a tax as they are commanded to levy for this purpose without violating the statutes of the state and thereby subjecting themselves to indictment and severe penalties imposed by the courts of the state. Under the laws of this state the judges of the county court have absolutely no original power to levy such a tax. The law of the state authorizes the county courts to levy taxes to a limited extent: in counties of the class of St. Clair to the exent of one-half of 1 per cent., or 50 cents on the \$100 of valuation. But that tax is expressly de clared to be for the purpose of meeting the current county expenses, and for that only. The constitution and statutes of the states confer jurisdiction upon the counpurposes, and the same laws specify the uses to which these revenues shall be appropriated: that is to say for purely county purposes—for the support of the poor and insane, for roads and bridges, for the payment of salaries of county officials, for witnesses and jury fees, election expenses and the like. The laws of the state provide that the county court shall have no original jurisdiction to levy any other tax; and if a necessity exists for an additional tax to pay an existing debt. or there is any oc casion for an extraordinary tax, another course of proceeding is required. No original jurisliction is conferred upon the county courts to levy a tax to meet any such extraordinary demands; but, on the contrary, such jurisdiction is expressly withheld. Who the necessity of an extraordinary tax exists the law requires that the county court shall cause the county attorney to prepare and present a petition to the state circuit court. which is a court of common law jurisdiction, or to the judge in vacation, setting forth the reason and the necessity for the tax, and all the facts connected with it; and the circuit court, or judge, shall examine the petition, and, after understanding the facts, if he shall hold that the debt is a valid one, and the tax a proper one to be levied, he can issue his order authorizing and empowering the county court to levy the tax: which order may be a continuing one, from year to year, as long as the necessity for the tax exists, or until it is revoked by the order of the

ourt which made it. The county court, I say, is devoid of jurisdic ion and power to levy the tax in the first intance. The power to make the levy does not exist until the circuit court confers it in the nanner provided by law. This view of the law has been distinctly and repeatedly affirmed by the supreme court of this state. Any violation of this law would subject the county judges to heavy penalties and the forfeiture of their of-

I am informed that a few years since an ap plication was made, as provided by statute, to the circuit judge for an order to levy a tax to pay judgments rendered on these bonds in the pay judgments rendered on these bonds in the federal court; but that the circuit judge, holding the bonds to be void, refused to authorize the levy. The county judges, therefore, are, as they contend, without authority to make the levy required by the order of the federal court, and any attempt to make it would subject them to the penalties of the law. Thus these state officials are placed helpless between these con-tending forces. If they attempt to levy the tax they are liable to be visited with severe pun-ishment from the state courts, sitting in a ishment from the state courts, sitting in a county where the people would sternly resent such a levy; and if they decline to levy they are confined in a common jail, far from home, in company with every class of criminals. This alone presents a grave and serious question for the consideration of the general assembly, representing, as it does, in so high degree, the dignity, power and sovereignty of the state.

The practice of the federal courts in disregarding the decisions of the state courts in their interpretation of the constitution and laws of the state, and in dominating and overriding the authorities of the state, is of recent

laws of the state, and in dominating and overriding the authorities of the state, is of recent
growth in our history. Prior to December,
1863, the supreme court of the United States, by
a long and unbroken chain of decisions, had established the doctrine and observed the rule of
following the latest decisions of the supreme
court of a state in the construction of its own
constitution and laws. In the case of the
United States vs. Morrison, 4 Peters, 124.
Chief Justice Marshall reversed his own
decision in order to conform to a
later opinion of the court of apreats of Virginia in the interpretations of
local laws. In the case of Green vs. Neal, 4
Peters, 29, the supreme court of the United
States overruled two former decisions of its

THE COMING CABINET.

own, based upon former decisions of the state

ee, in order to follow a later

court of Tennessee, in order to follow a later decision of the state court, after the law had been supposed to be settled for many years. This had been the doctrine and the rule through eighty years of our history. In 1863 the tide turned. It is curious to note the circumstances out of which the manufacture is indicated enterior.

out of which the revolution in judicial opinion sprang. It was a bond case. One Aspinwald was the owner of certain coupon bonds of Knox county. Ind., upon which judgment was obtained before the circuit court of the United States

for that district. Failing to realize by execu-

sioners of Knox county, commanding them to levy a tax, under the laws of the state, to pay

the judgment. This was the first instance in which a federal court ever issued a writ of man-damus to a state officer in the history of this

overnment. Soon afterward came the case of

The next important step in what Justice Mil-

Johnson County, 6 Wallace, 166. This was the

greatest stride of all up to that date. Johnson

unconstitutional. An injunction had been is-sued by the state court and served on the

county commissioners, forbidding and restrain-

ing them from levying any tax to pay the bonds.

Suits were brought on the bonds in

the federal Court, and that court, dis-

regarding the decision of the state

court, held the law constitutional and

the bonds valid. To enforce the judgment

thus rendered a mandamus was issued com-manding the county commissioners to levy a

tax, notwithstanding the injunction resting up-

on them from the state court. The United

States supreme court held that the injunction

was no protection to the commissioners, but

that they should obey the mandate of the fed-

eral court, although in doing so they rendered

themselves liable to attachment and punish-

ment for contempt for violating the injunction.

haustive dissenting opinion, in which he was sustained by Chief-Justice Chase and Justice

Grier. It would be well if this great opinion of

But I can not pursue this history further, nor

s there need that I should. Step by step this

asurpation of power by the federal judiciar;

has gone, until now we find that the judges of

because they decline to obey an order which

laws of the state, declared by those laws to be a criminal act, and one which our supreme

court holds they have no authority to perform,

and the doing of which would subject them to

heavy fines and penalties. And these are the

purely local officers of the state, holding their

offices solely by the authority of the state, ex-

isting only for the purpose of conducting the

machinery of local government. This is in and

of itself an absolute subversion of all state

power and all pretense of state sovereignty.

And though it comes with the sanction of the

supreme court of the United States, I believe it

is likewise subversive of the constitution of the

country. In one of the cases to which I have

"With all the respect which I have for this court and for my brethren who differ with me,

I take the liberty of saying it has no right to set aside all precedent and disregarded estab-lished rules in the belief, however, confidently

entertained that it is done in the cause of just

The division line between federal and state

powers ought not to be obscure. It is reasona-

bly clear. As late as 1870 the supreme court of

the United States, in the case of Collector vs.

or in the language of the tenth amendment, 're served,' are as independent of the federal government as that government, in its sphere, i independent of the states."

That is an old and correct constitutional doc

trine. And yet, strange as it may seem, the

and destry the states if pushed to its logical ex-

tremity, for under that practice every execu-

tive officer of the state, from the governor to

constable, and every judicial officer from the

supreme judge to the justice of the peace, may

oaths and the laws of the state by rendering

obedience to the mandate of a federal district

But there is another phase of this question

they also audit all accounts against the county.

and control the public school funds, revise the assessments of property

county purposes, order the extension of all taxes on the collector's books, and, in short, are

the most important and indispensable of all

our officers in the administration of ccunty af fairs, and among the most important in the administration of state affairs. Under our

statutes as they now exist, if, for any cause,

the county judges are unable to discharge

their duties, no revenue can be provided for

the maintenance of the county governments

the state will be greatly hindered and em

barrassed in the collection of the revenue

and the public eleemosynary, educational and

penal institutions will be deprived of funds necessary to their support. To imprison the county judges is to bring disaster upon the

state. The imprisonment of the St. Clair cour

ty judges is not an exceptional event in this

commonwealth. Scarcely a month has elapsed

since the judges of the county court of Cass

county bore their St. Clair county brethren

company in the same criminal cells. It is an event which has occurred not infre-

quently in this state. In view of these facts to which I have the honor to call your attention.

and in view of the gravity of the situation.

urgently recommend to the gentlemen of the general assembly that they take some suitable

action, first, to assert the outraged dignity of

the state, and, secondly, to protect the state and counties against the embarrassments like-

ly to arise from the confinement of the county officials. And in this behalf I would recom-

1. That the general assembly, by joint and

concurrent resolution, memorialize congress to so limit, by statutory enactment, the jurisdic-

tion of the feperal courts as to forbid them

from compelling any state officer by mandamus or other writ to perform any official act arising under, or authorized to be done by the laws of

2. That the general assembly provide by law that whenever a majority of the judges of any county court shall from any cause be unable to discharge any duty imposed upon them by law, the governor may designate and appoint a spe-cial judge, and commission him with special

authority to do any given act required to be

done, by the express provisions of the statutes, by the county court; and providing that such

appointee, after accepting the commission, shall duly qualify in such manner as may be fixed by the law; his commission, power and authority to cease upon the completion of the special purpose for which he may be appointed. In this way the business of the counties and the state can be carried on without subjecting the

officer charged with public duty to arbitrar imprisonment. This course can be invited

before an enlightened, patriotic public opinio

as a necessity to the maintenance and preserva

-Washington state is quarrying

cut in this country, and twenty feet

W. J. STONE.

taxation, levy taxes

ned if they refuse to violate their

lluded. Justice Miller said:

Day, 11 Wallace, 124, said:

commands them to do an act in violation of the

the county courts of Missouri are imprison-

by every lover of liberty in the republic.

Again Justice Miller rendered an able and ex

er denominates this march of judicial usurpa-

unty. Ia., had issued bonds in aid of a rail-

tion, a mandamus was issued to the com

among other things said:

lelected with an Eye to Geographical Correctness It has been said that Mr. Cleveland

will not take the geography of the ley, now governor of Ohio, took the country very much into account in leading place in teaching the nation making up his cabinet. As the members of the cabinet are not a ministry. perity. He believed that it consisted but merely his secretaries, it is his in the government's increasing tariff privilege to take them all from one state if he should care to do so; but he is likely to select them, as far as he deal of attention to political geography to do this, and his cabinet, when announced, will no doubt be as nearly representative of the whole country as t is possible to make it.

Gelpcke vs. the City of Dubuque, 1 Wallace, 175.
This was an action founded on municipal bonds issued in aid of a railroad. The supreme court of Iowa held that the law under which the bonds were issued was unconstitutional; but the federal courts, overturning the old-established feat lished doctrine, complacently held that they In his first cabinet Mr. Cleveland were not bound by and would not follow the demade the mistake of giving the north- labor. cision of the state court, interpreting its own constitution, and accordingly held the law constitutional and the bonds valid. Justice Miller, east a predominating influence. This mistake was one of the causes that who rendered a masterful dissenting opinion, contributed to the defeat of the demoamong other things said:

"The court has, in this case, taken a step in advance of anything heretofore decided by it on this subject. That advance is in the direction of a usurpation of the right which belongs to the state courts to decide as a finality upon the construction of the state constitutions and state statutes. This invasion is made in a case where there is no pretense that the state constitution, as thus construed, is any infraction of the laws or constitution of the United States."

The next important step in what Justice Milhe can find the best men in.

tion was taken in 1867, in the case of Riggs vs. states and the southwest. It is already known that Kentucky will be represented, and it may reasonably be exroad. The supreme court of the state held the law under which the bonds were issued to be pected that representation will be given to Illinois as the key of the central west. Texas more than any other state is now entitled to stand as the representative of the southwest, not only because of its area and heavy democratic majorities, but because Arkansas was represented in the first Cleveland cabinet. The claim of Louisiana for representation is militated against by the present aspects of Louisiana politics and by the fact that Louisiana has no one to present who would be acceptable to democrats at large. But fortunately there is no lack of great and good democrats in Texas, and if one of them is accepted it will please the entire country, including, no doubt, the other great and good democrats of Texas. California, too, might this great constitutional lawyer could be read fairly look for encouragement after the heroic and almost successful attempt to wipe the republican party out of the state. Nor is Kansas to be overlooked when similar services are being considered.

Of the gulf states on the east of the Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia may fairly hope to be represented, and if the Atlantic seaboard is to have three representatives, Virginia may well claim one of them.

In selecting his secretary of state, however, Mr. Cleveland will be fully The appointment of a common wirement.

Indeed, it may be said that the best way to secure an entirely satisfactory "The general government and the state, although within the same territorial limits, are separate and distinct sovereigntles, acting separately and independently of each other within their respective spheres. The former in its appropriate sphere is supreme; but the states within the limits of their powers not granted, cabinet is to rely on Mr. Cleveland to

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT. Reaction of Republican Chicanery in th West.

The senatorial election in North Dakota is perhaps the end of a series of surprises such as never occurred in the and upholds the practice that would overturn politics of any other state. At the presidential election in 1892 one republican elector and two fusion electors (democrat and populist) were chosen. In the electoral college one of the votes was cast for Cleveland, one for Weaver and one for Harrison. There never before was such a division of the electoral vote of a state. A fusionist governor of immediate importance to the state, to which I wish to call attention. These county judges and a republican secretary of state are the judges of a court of record. They not were elected. In the legislature, with only represent a part of the judicial machinery of the state, having jurisdiction to issue writs total membership of ninety-eight. the democrats had thirty-one only, including eight elected as "independent multitude of important judicial matters, but democrats." There were fifty-three re-

publicans and fourteen populists. On the small capital of thirty-one members, less than a third of the entire number, and nineteen less than a majority, the democrats entered the contest. They gained the senator. There never was anything like it except the case of a gambler who had made a fortune on a stake of small value. His luck was illustrated by way of parable. It was said that "he began with a shoestring and won a tanyard." It is the first time within human recollection when the democrats went into a political deal, furnishing a part of the capital, and secured the entire profits of the transaction. Almost universally, heretofore, the partnership has been of that character which has become classic in anecdote and proverb. At the commencement they furnished the capital and the other fellows the experience. At the close they had the experience and the other fellows had the capital. It is pleasant to see the conditions reversed. The republican congress admitted

the new states in 1889 (except Idaho, which was kept back until July 3, 1890) for the purpose of packing the house, the senate and the electoral college in 1893. From Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming they expected to secure eight members of the house, twelve members of the senate and twenty electoral votes. As a result they saved the most of the members of the house from the new states. The election of senators is still incomplete, but the republicans have lost one in Montana, one in North Dakota, one in South Dakota, one in Washington and one in Wyoming. Of the electoral vote they States army. We hope he has no im-lost five. Their loss in United States perial ambitions.—Albany Argus. senators is the most serious. The reduction of the number of their senators in the new states and in two of the older new states causes their loss of the pledges." Motives which it is not nec senate. The creation of new states, all inhabited by a transient population of homesteaders, was a bad policy at the start. It has reacted on its authors. The invention has returned to plague the inventors.

The unusual difficulty and importance of this grave question is my apology for the length of monolith which is to be the largest ever longer than the much-talked-about monolith Wisconsin has prepared for the World's fair. It will be taken from a quarry near Tacoma, and will be 130 EFFECTS OF M'KINLEYISM.

Disastrous Consequences of a Faulty Dos-As a member of congress Mr. McKinwhat he considered the way to pros-

taxation and favoring the protection of particular industries at the common cost. He was concerned less about can, so that they will represent not- revenue for the United States as the only his own views but the views of reason of tariff legislation than the addifferent sections of the country. He vancement of such private interests as will necessarily have to devote a great | could induce his party to believe must have an advantage of all others, and that he might bring the artisans of the country to this view he was constantly reiterating that all that was done in this line was done not for the private interests, but to advance American Mr. McKinley was lauded as the

wisest possible teacher, one who was

thoroughly a business man, proposing cratic party in 1888, and it is not likely a business administration of national to be repeated. The country east of affairs. He was exalted as the very the Alleghanies is entitled, however, wisest of economists, yet so little is to at least two, and Mr. Cleveland is Gov. McKinley a business man that he entitled to select them from the states involved his own personal fortune in indorsing for a person who has become The other places would naturally be a bankrupt. The man who ciaimed to so divided as to give representation to give to sixty million people the panathe lake states, the central west, the cea for business success was so little Pacific slope, the northwest, the gulf sagacious that in the matter of his own affairs he involved himself hopelessly. Mr. McKinley and the whole republican party, in the face of positive evidence to the contrary, were constantly asserting that the protective tariff which they devised and applauded, and for years have been successful in imposing upon the people of the United States, was designed solely to help American labor as against the pauper labor of Europe. An occurrence at as McKinley's own improvidence in peracter of the labor engaged in industries American labor by tariff legislation of

> emyloyes, many of them incapable of speaking English, Hungarians and Poles having a feud fought to the death. designed, so its opponents said, to help American labor, not American capital, have turned such labor from their mills and have upon their pay rolls men as little American and as entirely savage as was shown in the encounter described in the Chicago papers the other day. - Chicago Times.

HARRISON'S APPOINTMENTS. Dissatisfaction of the Military Men with His Unfit Selections.

President Harrison seems to have very little respect for the army, of justified in losing sight of every con- which he will soon cease to be comsideration other than that of finding a mander-in-chief. He has not only democrat well known to the country made it a snug harbor for his late and fully intrenched in the esteem of private secretary, whom he has apdemocrats and all other honest men. pointed major and paymaster, and puller to that position would be a ca- captains in the service by appointing a lamity to the country, and it is not to young lieutenant to a similar position. be expected for an instant that Mr. These are minor things compared to Cleveland will yield to any influence his action in sending to the senate for that may be brought to bear on him confirmation the name of Dennis T. to induce him to make such an appoint- Kirby as a captain in the army. As will be seen by the protest, which we publish in another column and which was signed by every officer at Fort Cured When Others Failed Wayne as well as by some of the disselect it to suit himself. And it may | tinuished men recently here on courtbe added that this is what he is going martial, Kirby was dismissed from to do at any rate. -St. Louis Republic. | the army in 1868 for offenses which ought to be an insuperable barrier to his reappointment, and his dismissal was approved by Gen. Grant. By some means he succeeded in getting an act passed in 1882 authorizing the president to reappoint him and practically condone the offenses of which his brother officers found him guilty. and for which he was very properly dismissed. Although application has been made to two presidents-Arthur and Cleveland-to act under the statute,

> ness to do it. The senate ought to heed the protest and refuse the confirmation. It is a sufficient reason for doing so that the man was shown wholly unfit to occupy

both refused to do so; but President

Harrison in the closing days of his ad-

ministratration has shown his willing-

country should be considered and not outweighed by the desire of a discredited and disgraced man to be vindicated. It is no part of the senate's duty to whitewash this man, but rather to keep the army free from him, as three presidents have tried to do. Such a confirmation as is asked could only be justified on the lowest of partisan grounds; and the senate should take a higher view of its duty.-Detroit Free

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

-If Gov. McKinley loses his for tupe, as he is likely to, by the failure of a friend whose notes he had indorsed heavily, what will the army of manufacturers who have been made rich by his bill do for him? They'll just feel sorry for him. -St. Paul Globe. -McKinley was at least consistent.

He put the outrageous tariff on tim plate and then indorsed liberally for a man who expected by the aid of the tax to get rich. The man has failed and McKinley is ruined. It is not often that a man loses when betting on his own game. - Chicago Herald.

-It is now stated that President Harrison wants to retire two brigadiers, so as to make room for two civic appointments to their places. He senms to be intent on making a per-sonal Harrison guard out of the United

--- Mr. Depew solemnly warned the country at a republican banquet that the democracy faces unmistakable back on them. -N. Y. Times.

Still this story, like all stories, has an instructive moral. The republicans taken aback by President Harrison's builded better than they knew. Out of appointment of Judge Jackson to the the mingled and incongruous mass of frontiersmen communities are being breath when Judge Gresham accepted gathered and welded together which a seat in President-elect Cleveland's are forming by degrees a powerful democratic constituency. Out of these betarogeneous pioneer elements the tics only for what there is in it will be full proportions of democratic state- kept very busy during the next few feet long, or high, and four feet square hood are in process of development.— years recovering from surprises.—N. at the base.

Y. World.

A MATTER OF HEALTH.

ing Powders [St. Louis Globe-Des At the request of Health Commi Brannan, the City Chemist has collected samples of the various baking powders cold in St. Louis and subjected them to analysis for the purpose of obtaining for the public benefit information as to their composition and character, whether wholesome or otherwise.

Owing to the fact that alum baking powders are produced at a cost of less than four cents a pound, while in appearance they are hardly distinguishable from a pure cream of tartar powder costing from eight to ten times as much to manufacture, there have been many of them put upon the market, and great efforts made to substitute them for the more wholesome cream of tartar com-

Of course, such powders afford wide margins of profits both to the manu-facturers and dealers and it is not unusual to find them for this reason recommended and urged upon customers who would not, knowing their true character, use them under any consideration.

City Chemist Sullivan's report shows one pure cream of tartar powder only (the Royal); one cream of tartar powder containing free tartaric acid; one phosphate powder containing sulphate of lime, and that all the other brands are made from alum. The samples ranged in strength from 13.47 per cent. of leavening (carbonic acid) gas found in the Royal, to 6.08 per cent. found in an alum powder.

The general usefulness of a baking powder depends largely upon the quantity of leavening gas it gives off. A powder containing 13 per cent. of gas will go more than twice as far -that is, South Chicago, as significant in its way one pound of such powder will raise more than twice as much flour-as one sonal business affairs, shows the char- that evolves but 6 per cent. The economy thus shown, however, is not particularly fostered in the name of the greatest consideration. The low strength powders leave a large residuum the United States. At the South Chi- in the food, which, being of alum in cago iron mill, which is surrounded by its various forms, renders the food positively unwholesome.

Upon this point, and in describing the character of the baking powder found The benficiaries of a protective tariff of highest strength, the City Chemist says: "A high leavening power is requisite. Pure ingredients in proper combination quicken and increase the production of carbonic acid gas. In this the Royal excels all others. It is the highest in strength, in fabrique a faultless arrangement of agents, pure and wholesome, free from adulteration with lime, ammonia or alum:"

The result of these tests will be read with interest and will prove of great benefit to housekeepers by enabling them to distinguish the pure from the numerous impure and unwholesome powders found in the market.

MRS. BINGO-"Dear, after this you must wear a dress suit down to dinner." Bingo
"What for?" Mrs. Bingo—"Our new girl
has been used to it."—Clothier and Fur-

Some fellows develop amazing speed when they're driven to drink.—E.mira Gu-

# \$3 Worth of Hood's



Kingsley, Iowa.

man was shown wholly unfit to occupy the honorable position of a captain in the army; and if that were not enough, the fact that he is now a back number, whom the army and the methods of the service have wholly outgrown, would be. The senate should not lose sight of the fact, if the president does, that official position in the army is not only a badge of honor, but that in the filling thereof the interests of the whole

# HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

received more benefit from three dollars worth of Hood's Sarsaparilla, than from the bundreds of dollars paid for advice and other medicine." N. J. McCoun, Kingsley, Iowa. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills ssist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

Bile Beans Small

Guaranteed to cure Bilions Attacks, Side Headache and Comstignation. 40 in such bottle, Price Sic. For mic by druggists J. F. SMITH & CO., Preprietors, NEW YORK

# which Insures Bajety to Life of Hether and Child

Robs Confinement of Pain, Horror and B

After using one bottle of "Mather's France out little pain, and the not experte sakness afterward usual in rock asserting the party of Seat by expense observe proposed on receipt of the State of the Control of the Co

SOLD BY ALL DEVOCUTE